

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 31, 1913

NUMBER 22

Re-Organization  
of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

## WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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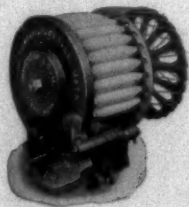
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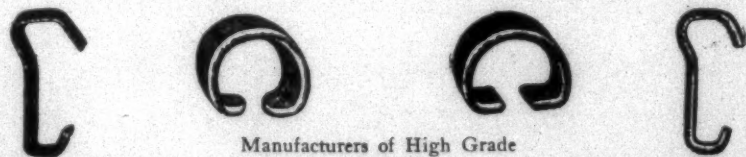
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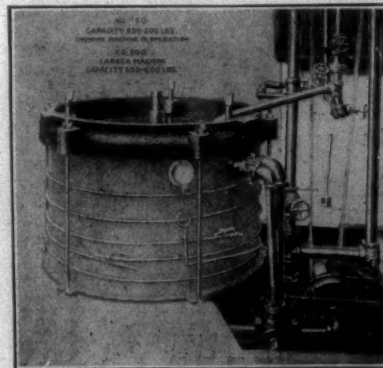
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 31, 1913

NUMBER 22

## *Cotton Goods in Canada*

Extracts from Report of Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark

(Continued from last week)  
The import of cotton goods into Canada is steadily increasing and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, amounted to \$22,757,633. This includes only articles specifically listed as being of cotton, and if cotton belting, cuffs, corsets, stockinettes, curtains, etc., which are lumped with similar goods made of other materials, could be clearly differentiated,

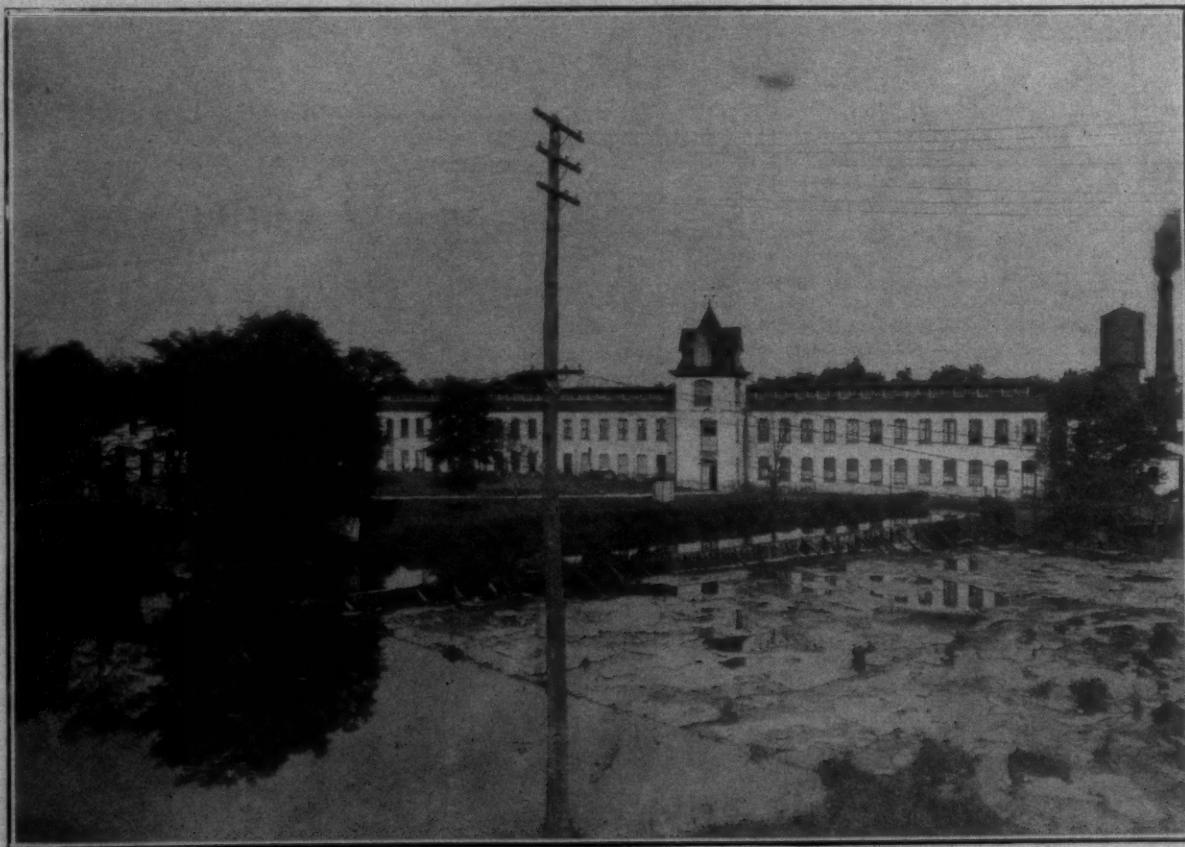
ported. In embroidery and lace, velveteens and plush fabrics there is practically no home manufacture, and the production of fine yarns, of hosiery, cotton clothing, etc., does not begin to keep pace with the demand.

The imports of manufactures of cotton comes almost entirely from England and the United States, the former usually supplying about two-

thirds and the latter about one-fourth of the total. Switzerland ships embroidery and lace, Germany hosiery and embroidered lace, and France some lace, embroidery, velveteens, and women's clothing; but outside of these specialties the market for foreign cottons is dominated by England and the United States.

have more than trebled in last 12 years, and they have about quadrupled in the last 15 years. During the period from 1900 to 1912 the total imports of cottons increased by 231 per cent, while English cottons increased by 209.13 per cent, American by 252.58 per cent, and those from other countries by 353.67 per cent. The latter figure, however, is larger than it should actually be, as

States 26.26 per cent, and all other countries 10.58 per cent. Allowing for the usual fluctuations from year to year, England and the United States seem to be maintaining their relative positions in the increasing trade. It may be stated, however, that England mills do not actually supply so large a proportion of the Canadian imports as statistics indi-



CAMPERDOWN MILLS, GREENVILLE, S. C.

there would be shown a total import of cotton goods of considerably over \$25,000,000.

The manufacture of cotton goods in Canada is increasing and the mills are enlarging yearly, but they are not yet able to keep up with the increased quantity and variety of cottons demanded by the prosperity of the growing population. The mills now confine themselves largely to cloths of coarse and medium grades, low-grade hosiery, etc., leaving the finer grades and specialties to be im-

ports of cottons increased by 231 per cent, while English cottons increased by 209.13 per cent, American by 252.58 per cent, and those from other countries by 353.67 per cent. The latter figure, however, is larger than it should actually be, as

### Source of Imports.

Canadian imports of cotton goods

embroidery and lace were formerly stated separately from the cotton schedule, but now white and cream colored cotton embroideries are included under that schedule.

Of the total import of cottons in 1900, England is listed as supplying 67.49 per cent, the United States 23.18 per cent, and all other countries 9.33 per cent. Of the total import of cottons in 1912, England supplied 63.16 per cent, the United

States 26.26 per cent, and all other countries 10.58 per cent. Allowing for the usual fluctuations from year to year, England and the United States seem to be maintaining their relative positions in the increasing trade.

Of the \$14,373,664 classed as coming from the United Kingdom, it is clear that at least \$1,224,734 represented Continental goods which were shipped through England but of which the origin is not given, and only \$13,148,930 could have been of British manufacture. It is also

(Continued on Page 7)



# Theory of Card Filleting

(Continued from last week)

**Wire Sections.**—The sections which are used or have been tried may be divided into round, angular, convex and flat section, apart, of course, from the round wire.

**Round Wire.**—This wire is the firmest in the foundation, as there is the smallest possible tendency to work a groove into the foundation. All the other shapes are either narrower or they have sharp edges, or both together. The wire used at present for practically all the card clothing for cotton is at least round at the foot where the wire is set into the clothing. The wire, which is sectional throughout, very soon becomes shaky as the card clothing and leads to bad carding, because the carding angle cannot be preserved, and the fibres are not taken hold of with the same sharp, almost positive, yet yielding grip of a firmly set and elastic wire.

Practically all the clothing for cotton has now round wire, which is brought into various sections at the top of the wire. We may divide these sections again into those which have been obtained before the setting and those which have been obtained after. Considering first the wires which were given the different sections before setting, we have Walton's wire, with vary cross-section. This wire is now out of use, because the difficulties in exact setting were unsurmountable. We may say, however, that this wire would probably have been the best if the setting question had been satisfactorily solved, because this wire was drawn throughout, and presented, therefore, a very smooth and even surface, the same as the ordinary round wire. In fixing the necessary space for the short fibre it would have been necessary only to consider the material, or rather distribution of the material, near the top of the wire, so that it would probably have been possible to set this wire closer for the same fineness of wire, with the result of obtaining an increased carding intensity. This means, of course, that the production of the card could probably have been increased.

Other makers have tried to press the staple into another shape just before setting on the setting-machine itself. But it is clear that this can only be done with fairly soft wire, and this process was therefore not applicable for modern requirements, as we shall see further on. Even with fairly soft wire there was a tendency to jagged edges, which are extremely undesirable in carding. With any degree of hardness these jagged edges became very pronounced, and made the process unsuitable. The points were of course rather harder than the round part of the wire, and the fineness of the point would have increased the carding quality if it had not been for the above-mentioned serious fault. There is another drawback to this kind of card clothing—i. e., the points being pressed the material broadens out to front

and back, thus necessitating much more room for the wire, and preventing the same fine setting for a given counts of wire. Lastly, there is another method, that of grinding the wire on the setting machine just before setting it into the clothing. It will be seen that this process has much to commend itself, as the staples can be ground without fear of damage by uneven grinding.

As regards the flat wire in which the flat section is obtained after setting, we have first the needle-pointed wire in which three sides are ground. In this method not only the two sides of the wire are ground but also the back of the tooth, only retaining the smooth front of the wire with its proper carding angle. Now, there seem to be two points against this wire—firstly, the needle point can be made only to a certain depth, which goes very little indeed below the top of the wire, and the needle point is therefore soon ground away. In fact, it will disappear almost as soon as the card has been finished and put to work. In the meantime the work will scarcely have been what it ought to be, because the wire thickness increasing towards the foot of the wire, the clearance between the wires will decrease in the same direction, thus creating unfavorable conditions for the taking out of short fibre, etc. The other point which we must not lose sight of in this connection is that the point is only weakened by taking away material from the back of the tooth, as the back of the tooth does no work. If such a needle point is to be retained in anything like workable condition it is necessary to use a grinding roller with very small emery discs, with which the card clothing is periodically ground on the card itself. Whether this is advisable is a question to be decided by the people who use the cards in the mill.

Plough Ground Wire is now almost exclusively used in cotton cards. This wire is ground whilst it is wound on a large cylinder (in the form of clothing and after setting), and the grinding roller has only a very small lateral movement to assure good work. This method gives the wire a certain roughness, which must partly be compensated for by a burnishing process; but the greater drawback of the process is that the elasticity of the wire causes the grinder to attack easier at the foot of the wire. However, this latter tendency is now reduced to a minimum through the care bestowed on the process. An advantage of this method over the needle-pointed wire is that the wire may be fairly evenly "side-ground" down to the bend, so that the clearance is fairly even and allows the waste to be taken out easily, whilst the point of the wire remains of a good quality owing to the condition of the upper part of the tooth. It is not advisable that the side-grinding should go below the bend, because that weakens the knee and facilitates a bending of

the wires out of their proper position. Such a side-ground wire, if properly made, will also allow a finer setting and produce better carding with the same strength of wire in the foundation.

**Side-ground Wire,** on account of its rough surface gives a better hold on the neps and impurities, and the sharper edge and cutting point render the use of such wire much more favorable for hard, dirty and stringy cottons than can ever be hoped from any other kind of wire. There is, of course, a limit to the roughness of the ground sides, beyond which one should never attempt to go without having to fear damage to the fibre and oozy yarn. It is interesting to note also another use of the elasticity of the wire. If the wire is too elastic, then there is a danger of its being bent so much aside by the grinding discs that a notch is ground into the tooth thus making a very weak tooth, because the support is missing which is so necessary without grinding. On the other hand, the grinding would be equally faulty if the wire had too little elasticity, because the grinding disc would run against the teeth and force them out of their proper position.

The strong crown of the side-ground wire gives sufficient strength to the teeth for withstanding the heavy strain of the greater production demanded from modern revolving flat cards, especially in the case of very heavy feeds and dirty cottons. The same holds good for the grinding process, which is, of course, much more severe on the steel wire than it was on the iron wire. A peculiarity of the side-ground wire is that the fibre masses do not sink into the wire so easily after they have reached a certain level. This may be due to the fact

that the fibres find more resistance against the comparatively rough surface of the wire sides. Although the fibres do not slip so easily into the side-ground wire, there would be (under ordinary circumstances) the same difficulty of detaching them when they have once slipped into the clothing. The detaching of the fibres is, however, rendered easier by the fact that the fibres will not slip deeply into the clothing so that felting at the bottom of the clothing is prevented, and stripping is facilitated to a great extent. The roughness of the side-ground wire will do chiefly two things—increase the carding power and decrease the immunity of the fibres from damage.

**Wire Spacing.**—The proper relation existing between the production to be done by the card and the spaces between the wires is really a very important question, and when it came to using a strong wire such as the steel wire, which made it almost necessary to care for the increased waste which had to be taken out by the same number of points as formerly. It is quite clear that more waste has to be taken out if a certain number of points is required in the same amount of work. This was one of the chief reasons why the reduction of the wire size was so quickly effected when steel wire came into use.

**Material of Wire.**—Coming now to the material itself, we may roughly divide it into iron and steel wire, the chief difference between the two being that the iron wire is fibrous and the steel wire granulous. The iron wire will always give a rather rougher point which is well able to hold the fibres in a kind of do not sink into the wire so easily grip in a groove, the diameter of the fibre being about one-tenth of the wire diameter; but owing to the

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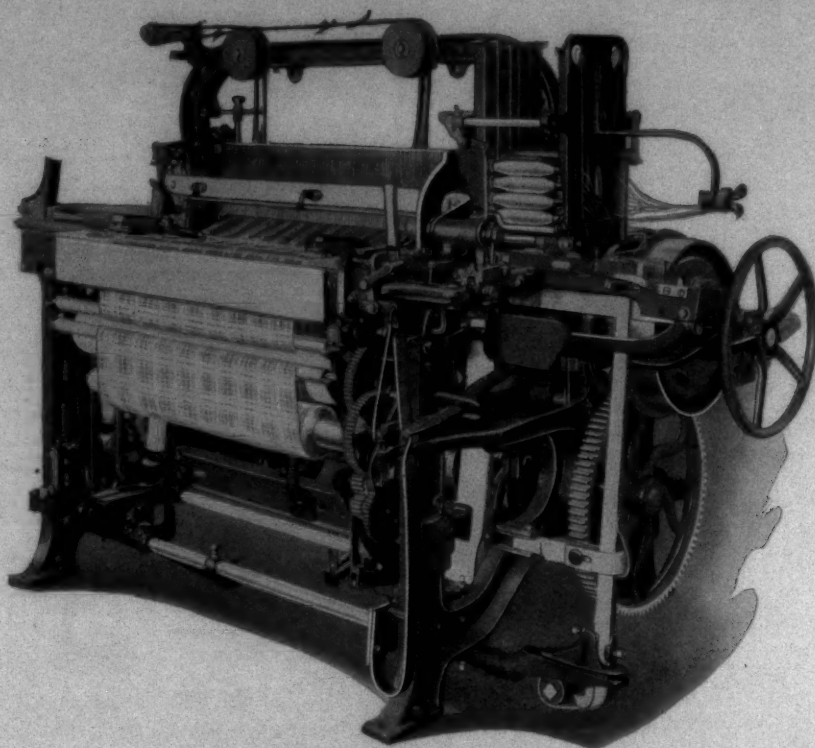
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iron wire being fibrous, there is a greater tendency to form hooks and burrs, which are caused by the pressure of the grinding roller under the influence of the heat generated during grinding. These hooks do nothing towards improving the carding capacity, but they retain on these tender wires being very great. For this reason Swedish wire was taken almost exclusively.

There were two kinds of iron wire—the soft wire (which, however, was easily bent permanently, to the detriment of the work of the card); the hard wire (hard-down), which was much better and lasted longer after grinding—in fact, it could be used during a whole week without requiring regrinding. The limit of the hardness of the latter wire was prescribed by the greater brittleness, the wire easily breaking out if overworked; but the chief point to be considered when fixing the degree of hardness was the elasticity, the wire having to be elastic enough to return to its original position after bending under working strain.

Some fine spinners still adhere to this wire, and will not use hardened and tempered steel wire. The steel wire will certainly not form the same ragged point of the iron wire, which is so well adapted to grip the individual cotton fibres, but its homogeneous nature ensures more

even grinding, thus making up in other ways for the deficiencies. The hooks and burrs will not form so easily on steel wire, and therefore one of the difficulties met with in iron wire is also absent to a certain extent. In fact, hooks should be an absolutely unknown item if only ordinary care is bestowed on the grinding of steel wire. The steel wire, to be used advantageously, requires a certain amount of hardness, and this was originally done by hardening the points after setting. It is clear that there was a great difference between the hardness of the crown and the hardness of the point, and it was supposed that the very hard points were, altogether unsuitable for working the cotton. The most recent experience has shown, however, that the difficulties met with in this kind of wire were not due to the hardened point itself, but to the insufficiency of the hardness and elasticity of the wire crown.

In 1878 the method of hardening was changed in a manner which permitted the advantageous use of steel wire for the first time. This improvement consisted in hardening the steel wire and the tempering it down to the degree which enabled the wire to be bent at right angles without breaking, the temper being also just sufficient to permit the wire being bent, say, about three times to a right angle, thus ensuring immunity from breaking out under the continuous working strain. We had therefore here for the first time a wire which would

last a long time (grinding being necessary only at long intervals although these intervals were much overrated), and this new wire would still be sufficiently elastic for good carding, and with these advantages we had the additional advantage of a possible higher production (through greater resistance of the wire) and less chance of a lasting deformation of the staples under strain. All these advantages were intensified by the use of the very best material obtainable for the purpose—i. e., crucible cast steel of the best quality.

Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

(To be continued)

## Davison's Textile Blue Book.

The 26th annual edition of this well known publication has just been issued. Thousands of changes in firms, officers, buyers, superintendents, goods made, equipments, etc., have been made in revising the volume. These with the addition of reports of nearly 400 new mills, not previously listed, make old editions inaccurate and unreliable. Besides the regular reports, a separate list of the new mills is shown and this should be found useful in soliciting trade from the new concerns. The Textile Maps, showing all towns where there are textile plans or dye works, have been carefully revised to date.

Two editions are issued as formerly; the office size, 1,100 pages, with heavy cloth binding is printed on

fine plate paper with a large page and contains all the above features, while the pocket edition, 1,000 pages printed on thin paper with flexible cloth covers has all the features given in the office size except the Classified Directory of Mills and Textile Supply Directory.

The Salesmen's Directory, elegantly bound in flexible leather, size 3½x5½x½ inch thick, is much smaller than the pocket edition, but has a full report of every mill, dyer, etc., these being arranged alphabetically, all mills under each town, different from the Blue Book, which subdivides into Cotton, Woolen, Silk, etc.

The volumes can be obtained from Clark Publishing Company. Prices, delivered anywhere: Office Edition, \$4.00; Pocket Edition, \$3.00; Salesmen's Directory, \$3.00.

## An Automobile Joke.

The ramifications of the automobile joke have a certain flavor of modernity, although there are phases of the automobile joke that might have been applied to some of the earliest vehicles in which man was accustomed to travel. Speaking of automobile jokes, the Stanberry, Mo., Owl-Headlight, a paper with an impressive title, relates that a citizen of that town returned home late one night, fell over the baby carriage and exclaimed angrily, "You run across these damn little Fords everywhere you go!"—Ex.



## What is Done with Waste

The amount of second-hand and waste material that is left from the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, combined with the repairs and alterations that are necessary to keep a plant the size of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company up-to-date and in first-class condition, assumes enormous proportions within a year.

All of the cotton waste from the various departments is collected and weighed by the overseers and sent to the waste house, central division, every day. Here it is sorted and put through special machinery that extracts threads, dirt, and other foreign matter, after which a large amount is returned to the mills and used in the manufacture of coarser goods. About two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cotton waste is handled each week in this department. The waste that cannot be reclaimed and used here for manufacturing purposes is sorted into fifty-two kinds, each of which is baled up separately, marked with a tag giving the series, number and weight. As soon as these bales are tagged and a record made of them, the yarn sent to the cloth storehouse, and from there are shipped to various concerns in this country, and some of the waste even goes to England and Germany. Six or seven cars of this are usually shipped each week.

The wool waste is handled in much the same way as the cotton, but the amount of this is very much less, there being only about thirty or forty thousand pounds of it each week.

The total amount of old iron, steel, copper, brass, etc., disposed of last year, was over four million pounds, or about seventy carloads. This was divided up approximately as follows: Wrought iron turnings, 122,000 lbs.; cast iron borings, 192,000 lbs.; light steel, 133,000 lbs.; light wrought iron, 1,046,000 lbs.; heavy wrought iron, 88,000 lbs.; No. 1 cast machinery scrap, 1,010,000 lbs.; cotton ties, 454,000 lbs.; malleable iron, 34,000 lbs.; burnt iron, 378,000 lbs.; boiler clippings and punchings, 246,000 lbs.; old boiler tubes, 73,000 lbs.; old steel shafting, 137,000 lbs.; old pipe, 86,000 lbs.; and brass scrap, 61,000 lbs.

The light scrap, such as wrought turnings and cast borings, are made in the machine shops and are caught in steel pans made for this purpose.

The wrought iron turnings are put through a machine in the shop for the purpose of extracting the oil, which is used over again on the machine tools for cutting purposes. At the end of each week the cast borings and wrought turnings are sent to the iron house and stored in large bins, until sufficient quantity has been accumulated for a shipment.

The light steel is composed of old spindles, old files, and all sorts of hard steel from the mills or shops.

The light wrought iron includes old loom wires, coil springs, light steel iron, old pipe, old cut nails, small bolts, washers and screws.

Heavy wrought iron scrap includes old rods and bars, clippings from the forge shop, and all sorts of wrought iron forgings from worn-out machinery.

No. 1 cast machinery scrap is composed of the cast iron parts of old cotton and worsted looms, spinning frames, carding and finishing machinery, which are scrapped from time to time and replaced by more modern machinery. This particular kind of scrap brings good prices, and is either sold on the ground where it is broken up or carted to the scrap pile near the foundry. This scrap pile has at times contained as much as eight hundred tons of iron. During the last year several hundred tons of this kind of scrap have been sold to firms manufacturing textile machinery, such as the Saco-Lowell Shops, Draper Co., etc. A certain amount of this scrap is used in the daily melting in the company's foundry.

Cotton ties are the thin steel bands encircling each bale of cotton. Some of these are bought by the dealers and sent back to the cotton districts to be used over again, while some of them are sent to the steel mills to be remelted. Malleable iron scrap includes malleable iron castings of all kinds.

Burnt iron scrap consists of castings such as boiler grates, etc., which have to be replaced at short intervals on account of being warped and partly consumed by the intense heat. Boiler clippings and punchings are the waste pieces from steel plates used at the boiler shop in the manufacture of boilers, steam pipes, tanks, etc.

Old boiler tubes are made of the best refined charcoal iron and find ready sale for smelting purposes. Old shafting taken from the mills that is not suitable to be used again is sent to the shop and sold as scrap. The old pipe that is taken out of the mills is sent to the pipe storage, southern division, where it is taken apart and all that is in good condition is put in racks as second-hand pipe. That which is left after the second-hand pipe is sorted out is sold as scrap.

The old brass and copper is sent to the foundry, where it is remelted into new castings, but the supply of scrap exceeds the demand usually, and therefore quite a quantity of this scrap is sold each year.

The selling of all the various kinds of scrap is handled through the purchasing department, and is sold to the highest bidder on the market.

The iron and steel scrap that is bought by the iron and steel mills for remelting purposes goes through two distinct processes; if brought by the mills manufacturing refined iron, it is remelted in what is called puddling furnaces, and the cast borings, wrought turnings, cotton ties and all kinds of light stock are mixed together, and from this round and flat bars are produced; if bought by mills manufacturing steel it is remelted in open hearth furnaces where the carbon is reduced.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
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SYNTHETIC INDIGO

INDIGO PASTE



### Cotton Goods in Canada.

(Continued from Page 3)

claimed that of the latter amount some are Continental goods that by shipment through England come under the lower tariff. It is possible that some Calais laces, etc., are shipped from stock in England in this way, but it is not probable that, if any goods are shipped in such manner, the total can be large.

### Changes in Character of Imports.

In studying the trend of the trade in various articles one notes immediately the large increase in the import of cotton yarn of No. 40 and finer. This amounted to \$220,372 in 1900 and to \$317,548 in 1905, but in 1910 increased to \$649,000, in 1911 to \$936,316, and in 1912 to \$1,138,306. Coarse warps and coarse hosiery yarns are dutiable, but fine yarns of No. 40 and above are admitted free, as are also the small imports of polished and glazed yarns when imported for use in the manufacture of shoe laces. Most of the Canadian mills not only supply their weaver-room requirements but make a surplus for sale. This, however, is mainly of the lower grades. Mills making fine goods import a portion of their yarn requirements, but the bulk of the fine yarns imported seems to be for the knitting mills. The larger portion of this is mulespun yarn imported on the cop and is of English manufacture, though at times the American mills, with their close proximity, offer substantial competition.

The import of thread, though fluctuating, does not seem to show much tendency to grow, as the increasing demand is being largely met locally.

The imports of piece goods—gray, white, printed, dyed, and colored—all show good increases over those of 12 years ago. On ordinary gray goods and cheap and medium grades of prints and colored goods there is not much future in this market, as the local mills, aided by the tariff, have almost a monopoly. At present there is some import of such goods, as the local mills are sold far ahead and the trade finds great difficulty in getting deliveries. The local mills are also turning out increasing amounts of white goods, but do not make a sufficient variety or match sufficiently the various finishes desired, nor do they make much of the finer grades. The piece-goods market in Canada that offers the best inducements for imports is that for goods made of fine yarns and for specialties in which the native mills have not been able to offer much competition. The great bulk of the imported piece goods is British. England's shipments had been declining for several years down to 1897, but with the inauguration of a preferential tariff English manufacturers began to increase their proportion of the trade. American piece goods still compete, in spite of the higher tariff with which they have to contend, and this is due partly to their established quality in some lines, partly to the fact that their designs on such goods as prints are of larger variety and more novel than those offered by either the local mills or the English, and partly to the fact that American tastes in

cotton goods are more like the Canadian than are the English. The reason, however, is undoubtedly the facility for quick shipments from mills just across the border. Moreover, American prices fluctuate widely and at times, especially in the dull season in the summer, American prices prove more attractive than those from abroad. Considering, however, the tariff and the local manufacture there is not a great future for American piece goods in Canada, except in specialties and goods in which the American designer can show his superiority over the English.

Some duck is made by the Dominion Textile Co., and there are two Canadian duck mills controlled from New York, but there is substantial import of duck in quantities differing from that made locally and some also is bought when market fluctuations make the outside prices attractive. The local mills are being enlarged to take care of the increased demand.

Velveteens, cotton velvets, and plush fabrics continue to increase in demand, as do towels, handkerchiefs, bed furnishings, embroidery and lace, and clothing of all kinds. In cotton clothing the United States leads, which is due partly to attractive prices, but more largely to the superior make-up of the goods and to the fact that the Canadian taste in such matters is more American than English or Continental.

### Principal Groups of Imports.

The imports under the head of cottons in 1912, if grouped in classes, were as follows: Cloth, including velveteens, \$10,901,755; clothing of all kinds, \$4,019,295; embroidery, lace, and bobbinet, \$2,860,042; yarn, \$1,290,354; house furnishings, \$1,106,888; thread, \$789,452; handkerchiefs, \$620,048; miscellaneous, \$1,169,799.

In the line of piece goods the largest import is of colored goods, then printed, bleached, and gray goods in the order named. The bulk of the piece goods is from England, though the United States furnished most of the duck. In clothing the United States leads, though in hosiery exceeded by both England and Germany. Lace comes most largely from England and embroidery from Switzerland. House furnishings, such as sheets, quilts, and towels, are most largely from England. In both yarn and thread England also predominates by a good margin, also on handkerchiefs. The latter are exported from England in large quantities and go to every country in the world, but the United States has not yet built up an export trade in this line.

### Just Obligated to Have It.

An old woman with a peaked black bonnet got aboard of a Pennsylvania train. She turned to a boy, and pointing to the brake cord, asked: "What's that?"

"That's the bell cord; it runs into the dining car."

The old woman hooked the end of her parasol over the cord and gave it a vigorous jerk. Instantly the



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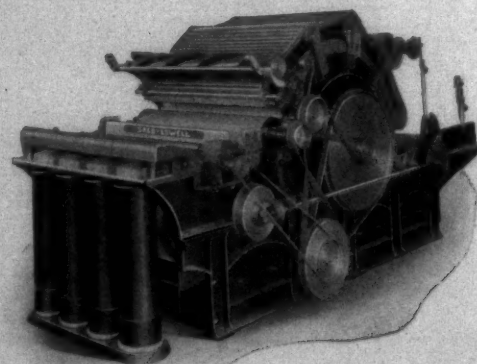
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

brakes were set and the train came lady.

to a stop.

The conductor rushed in and yelled the conductor.

ed: "Who pulled that cord?"

"I did," calmly replied the old wick.—Ex.

"Well, what do you want?" shout-

ed the conductor.

"A cup of coffee and a ham sand-



# Practical and Scientific Management in the Spinning Room

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancy L. Yon

(Continued from last week)

Doffing the frames is a very important factor in the production and should be observed closely. The section man should make the frames put just as much yarn on the bobbins as possible. The yarn should cover the bobbins on a warp wind frame, all their length, excepting about one-half inch at their ends and all frames on the same number of yarn should make the same size full bobbins, so that they will doff even. This is an easy matter if the strokes on the bobbins are the same length and all of the traverses are made to take up the same number of notches.

On a filling wind frame the stroke should be made as short as possible without injuring anything, that is, where ordinary bobbins are used. Frames on filling wind should be provided with filling quills especially made for them.

The frames should be arranged so that every other frame across a section can be doffed at the same time, which will give only one side of doff laps on the spinner at one time.

The section man should let his frames run as full as possible before he starts the boys in to doffing, taking care to start them off so that none of the frames will be stopped and kept waiting to be doffed. He should also see that the doffers do not waste any time, or allow frames to be kept standing. It is also the business of the section man to see that the belts are kept on the tight pulleys. Sometimes the belt will naturally work off the tight pulleys. In other cases the spinners, knowing that the ends will run better on low speed, slip the belts partly on the loose pulley and run the frame at about three-fourths the regular speed. This should never be allowed. There are many other small items, but they are too small and numerous to mention. If the points I have brought out are put to practical use, the overseer will doubtless get production in quality and quantity.

Below is a table, giving the size of travelers for different numbers of yarns on different size rings.

This table gives traverses up to No. 50s yarn:

No. of yarn	Size of Traveler		
	1½ in. Ring	1½ in. Ring	1½ Ring.
6	10	11	12
8	8	9	10
10	6	7	8
12	5	6	7
14	4	5	6
16	3	4	5
18	2	3	4
20	1	2	3
22	1/0	1	2
24	2/0	2/0	1/0
26	3/0	2/0	2/0
28	4/0	3/0	2/0
30	5/0	4/0	3/0
32	6/0	5/0	4/0
34	7/0	6/0	5/0
36	8/0	7/0	6/0
38	9/0	8/0	7/0
40	10/0	9/0	8/0
42		10/0	9/0
44		11/0	10/0
46		12/0	11/0
48		13/0	12/0
50		14/0	13/0

## Single Yarn Calculations.

The overseer of the spinning department has a great deal of calculating to do and below will be found a few of the most important rules. Let it be understood that while there are many calculations to be made, they are all based on one constant, 840 being always considered a constant or standard number of yards in a hank of No. 1s roving, which is used in determining the length, weight and size of yarn.

For example, 150,000 yards weigh 4 lbs. What is the number of the yarn?

Rule: Divide the total length of the yarn by the weight in pounds multiplied by the standard number, 840.

$150,000 \div 4 \times 840 = 44.6$  or number of yarn.

The length and weight is always supposed to be known.

To find the weight of yarn when the length and number are known.

Rule: Divide the number of yards by the number of yarn multiplied by 840.

Example: What is the weight of 150,000 yards of 44.64s?

$150,000 \div 44.64 \times 840 = 4$  lbs.

To find the length of the yarn known. Rule: Multiply the weight by the number of yarn times the standard.

Example: What is the length of a bundle of 44.64s weighing 4 lbs.

$44.64 \times 4 \times 840 = 149,990$  or 150,000 yds.

In the spinning room it is necessary to reel off 120 yards and weigh it to get the weight in grains and then determine the number of yarn. The weight in grains is divided into 1,000 grain (constant) and the quotient is the number of yarn. For instance, 120 yards of yarn weigh 50 grains, what is the number of the yarn?

$1,000 \div 50 = 20$  or number of yarn.

The breaking weight of the yarn, 120, is the amount of yarn used in a skein that is placed on an instrument for testing that determines the pounds of pressure necessary to break the skein.

The following rule will be found of advantage in and will give approximately the breaking strength

of any number of yarn:

Multiply 1,800 by the number of yarn and subtract 3 from the quotient. Example: What is the breaking strength or 30s warp yarn breaking strength of 30s warp yarn?  $1,800 \div 30 = 60 - 3 = 57$  pounds.

## Ply Yarns.

When more than one thread is twisted together it forms what is known as ply yarns and the following rules and examples are for ply yarns:

To find the resultant number when two threads are twisted together. Rule: Multiply the two numbers together and divide the result by the sum of the number. Example: What will be the number of yarn after twisting together 2 strands of 20s?

$20 \times 20 = 400 \div 40 = 10$ s resultant no.

What will be the resultant number if two strands of different number, say 20 and 40s, are twisted together?

$20 \times 40 = 800 \div 60 = 13.3$ s result. no.

What will be the resultant number when more than two strands are twisted together, say 40s, 50s and 80s, making three-ply yarn?

$40 \times 50 = 2,000 \div 90 = 22.2 \times 80 = 17760$  or 1737 resultant number.

(Continued next week.)

## Trying to Get Fine Refunded.

M. J. Mims, who lived at Marlboro Cotton Mill, Bennettsville, S. C., failed to pay his commutation tax, and after the execution was issued against him he refused to pay the \$4.50 or to work the six days. Under the state law, such refusal is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

A warrant was issued for Mims, but he disappeared and was gone some time. He came back to the mill village, however, and was arrested and was fined \$7.50, which he paid on July 3.

He appealed to Governor Blease who issued a full pardon to him on July 17.

He is now trying through an attorney to get back the \$7.50 but the county commissioners have refused to refund it on the ground that a pardon could do nothing more than restore him to citizenship.

# W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

## Letter From Mill Man.

Editor:

Thanks for your correction. The writer of the article on Southern labor which appeared in your issue of July 24th did not mean to criticize or find fault with your statements. On the contrary, he has enjoyed them very much, and would like to see them often. The writer's object was to point out what, in his estimation, was the cause of the inefficiency of our mill help and the remedy for it. Mill Man.

## Percent of Waste.

Editor:

Will some of your readers tell me how to figure 15 per cent waste?

If I am converting 13-cent cotton into goods and making a net waste of 15 per cent, what is the cost of my waste? Dock.

## Thanks to "N."

Editor:

I wish to thank "N" for the answer to my question about the size of warp and filling for a 96x132—3.35 sateens.

I had already figured it out, but wanted my figures verified. The only difference between us is the size of filling, which I make two numbers heavier but this is as close as we can expect in practical work. Bill.

## Mississippi Division of Southern Textile Association.

The superintendents, overseers, engineers and second hands will meet at Meridian, Miss., Saturday, September the 6th, 1913, for the purpose of organizing a Mississippi Division of the Southern Textile Association. This association will consist of men actively engaged in the manufacturing end of the textile business.

Its aim and purpose is to discuss the textile business and all its branches, so that we may become more proficient in the business and to help each other in every way possible.

We will discuss at those meetings efficiency in labor and how to obtain it, the best methods to obtain production at a minimum cost, the education of our children, laws and legislation regulating the hours of labor, why there are so many mills idle in Mississippi and try to find some way to gain the confidence of the financial world in the textile business.

There is no reason why we should not have 2,000,000 spindles running in this State, we have the finest raw material in the world, the best labor properly handled in the South. What we need is money and competent men, and I think this can be had quicker by training our own labor and taking care of them than in any other way. So let's get together the men behind the guns,

take good aim and shoot straight, and if we are persistent in our efforts we are bound to hit the mark.

I hope to see this meeting well attended by representatives from every mill in the State. The Southern Textile Association is watching us and stands ready to help us in every way possible.

We will have some very prominent men address us on this occasion, and what we want is to make a good showing from the start and to command respect and influence that the textile industry is entitled to.

This will be no labor union or anything to oppress labor, and our aim will be to elevate in lines of social and efficient standards.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. Goodroe, Vice-Pres.,  
Southern Textile Association.

Questions and Answers From the  
April, 1913, Examinations of the  
City & Guilds of London  
(Eng.) Institute.

Question.—Give a list of the parts of a scutcher which are driven through the cone drums, and describe how variations in the thickness of lap causes variation in the speeds of the various sparts.

Answer.—Take a particular instance. The lower cone drum re-

ceives its driving from the long side shaft. This lower or concave cone drum drives the upper or convex cone by means of a belt. A single worm on the shaft of this upper cone drives a large worm wheel, with which is compounded a smaller wheel, which drives a wheel keyed on the end of the pedal roller. In this case two feed rollers are used and are driven from the pedal roller. A clutch is used in the gearing between the upper cone and the pedal roller, and is put out of gear by the full lap knocked-off motion. The feed lattice is also driven from the same connections. Assuming now that a lap runs empty so as to leave three laps instead of four for a short time. The pedal noses will come nearer to the pedal roller, and therefore the long arms of the pedals will be proportionately depressed, and will set in motion the pendants and levers of the piano feed regulator. Whether a bowl box be used or not, the effect will be to move the cone belt nearer to the thick end of the driving cone and the thin end of the driven cone so that the speeds of all the feed parts above specified will become one-fourth part quicker. If the feed of cotton became too thick the opposite actions would occur. If the cotton were too thick in some parts of its width, and too thin in other parts, an averaging effect would

occur, some pedals lifting, others falling, and the connecting levers and cone belt being moved to an extent represented by the difference between the thick and thin places. If any portion of the width of lap were too thin, or too thick, there would still be proportionate regulation of total weight per yard.

## What is Done With Waste.

(Continued from Page 7)

and from this low grade machinery steel and steel for structural purposes is produced.

The extensive use of leather about the corporation for various purposes forms another avenue of waste. About forty-four thousand pounds of scrap leather was sold last year, large quantities of which was sold to the shoe trade.

At times there are quantities of second-hand building material on hand, such as old lumber, brick, stone, old doors and windows. Large quantities of old lumber are required for cement forms in construction work about the corporation. All large blocks such as ends off large timbers, etc., are saved and used for blocking when large alterations are necessary, such as installing boilers, engines and other heavy apparatus.

Old bricks can be cleaned by the use of compressed air for about one dollar per thousand and are as good if not better than new brick for many purposes, such as piers and inner walls.

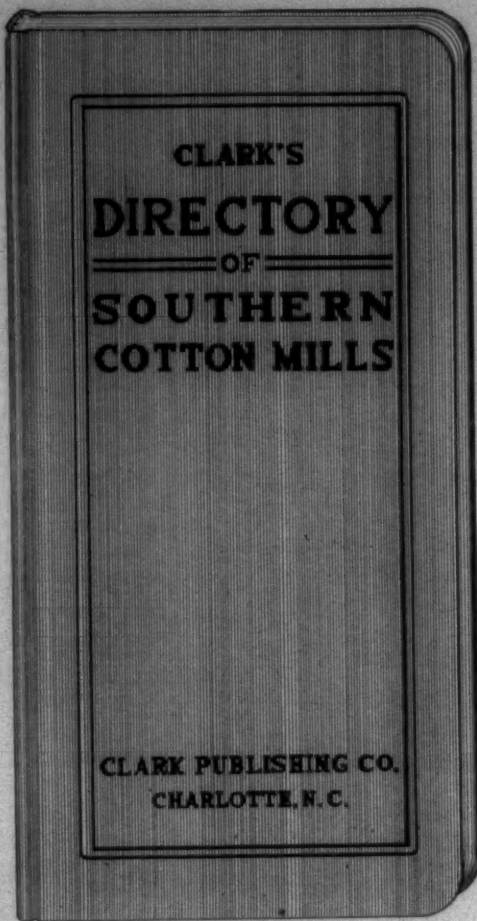
Old stones, such as bearing blocks, door and window sills, and the like are sent to the stone shed to be recut for other purposes as wanted.

Second-hand doors and windows that are taken out of the mills are sent to the lumber sheds and saved. Some of them are used over again while others are sold to the employees for various purposes.

At all times there is a great amount of waste wood, such as old barrels, boxes, etc., which is carted to the boiler house and burned in an especially constructed wood-burning boiler furnace. There is enough of this waste wood, with shavings from the planing mill to keep this large boiler supplied at all times, a saving of approximately \$3,000.00 a year.—Amoskeag Textile Bulletin.

## Superintendent's Son Hurt.

While riding a bicycle Joe Cash, son of E. R. Cash, superintendent of the Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., was run over by a horse and suffered serious injury. His left leg was broken in three places and his face and head badly lacerated by the animal's hoofs and the passage of the buggy wheels over his body.



New Edition, August 1st, 1913, Now Ready.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JULY 31

## Directories Promised.

On account of the demand the last edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills was exhausted in April and since that time subscribers who chose the Directory as a premium with their subscription have been promised the August 1st, 1913 edition, which is now ready.

Copies of the August 1st edition of the Directory will be mailed this week to all subscribers who were promised a Directory and did not get the Jan. 1st edition.

If any such subscribers do not get their copy of the Directory promptly they are asked to notify us in order that we may investigate.

Only one Directory is given with a year's subscription and those who received the last edition of the Directory or one of the other premiums at the time of subscribing are not entitled to a copy of this edition but can obtain a copy by sending \$1.00 to renew their subscription one year.

We think that we have printed a large enough edition this time to supply the increased demand.

## President of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Replies to Editorial.

We take pleasure in publishing below a letter from the president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in answer to our editorial of last week. Mr. Cramer makes it plain that the Association does not oppose the Cotton Tax Bill, although it does favor an amendment for refunding the tax in case of actual delivery.

Charlotte, N. C., July 25th, 1913.

To the Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Dear Sir:

Permit me to refer to the editorial in this week's issue of your paper commenting upon the attitude of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association towards the Clarke Amendment to the Tariff Bill providing for a tax on cotton future contracts.

The action taken by the officers of this Association is evidently not understood by you: protest was only made against the passage of the Amendment as introduced, in which form it was not believed to be perfectly clear that in the legitimate hedging of a sale of goods by the purchase of future contracts that the tax would be rebated to the

mill whenever the hedge was closed out by the purchase or delivery of spot cotton at the mill or elsewhere than on the original future contract.

So, strong representation was made to Washington urging that the Amendment be so worded as to make perfectly clear the difference between legitimate transactions of mills in the proper carrying on of their business and purely speculative transactions,—no matter whether the trading was done in the New Orleans, New York or foreign Exchanges.

Our action was not in the defense of any cotton exchange but solely in the interest of the cotton manufacturers of this country.

Please be so kind as to publish this official statement. And oblige,  
Yours very truly,

Stuart W. Cramer, President,  
Amer. Cotton Manufacturers Ass'n.

## July Dividends.

If the paying of dividends is a real sign of prosperity, the July dividends by Southern mills indicate that a very good condition prevails.

We estimate that fully \$1,000,000 was paid out by Southern cotton mills during July as dividends.

While the list given below is far from complete, it contains the names of the mills whose payment of dividends since July 1st has come to our attention.

The Aragon Mill, of Rock Hill, S. C., paid a quarterly dividend of 1 1-2 per cent.

The Abbeville Mills, Abbeville, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Parker Cotton Mills Co. declared a 1 3-4 per cent quarterly dividend of their guaranteed stock.

The Mills Mfg. Co., of Greenville, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The American Spinning Co., of Greenville S. C., declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., of Greenville, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Paolet Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock and 3 1-2 per cent on its preferred stock.

The Clifton Manufacturing Co., of Clifton, S. C., paid a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., declared a 3 1-2 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., declared a 3 1-2 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Enoree (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Whitney Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The D. E. Converse Co., Spartanburg, S. C., paid a 4 per cent dividend.

The Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C., declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., paid a dividend of 3 per cent.

The Bloomfield Mills, Statesville, N. C., paid a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills paid a five per cent semi-annual dividend on \$400,000 common stock and a 3 1-2 per cent dividend on \$286,000 preferred stock.

The National Cotton Mills of Lumberton, N. C., paid a 2 per cent quarterly dividend.

The Efrd Mills, Albemarle, N. C., paid a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Wiscassett Mills, of Albemarle, N. C., paid a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Gray Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., paid their regular 5 per cent semi-annual dividend which has only been passed once since the mill was built.

Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., paid a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Clover Cotton Manufacturing Co., Clover, S. C., paid their regular annual dividend of 10 per cent.

The Lumberton (N. C.) Mills paid a 5 per cent quarterly dividend.

The Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., paid a quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 per cent.

The Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C., paid a 1 1-2 per cent quarterly dividend.

The Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., paid a 4 per cent dividend although it has only been in operation six months.

The Highland Park Mills, of Charlotte, paid a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., paid a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent on their preferred stock.

The Ivanhoe Mill, Smithfield, N. C., paid 6 per cent annual dividend on preferred stock.

The Woodside Cotton Mills paid 3 1-2 per cent on guaranteed and preferred stock and 1 1-2 per cent on common stock.

The Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., paid 3 1-2 per cent on both common and preferred stock.

The Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C., paid 6 per cent semi-annual dividend.

The Franklin Mills, of Greer, S. C., paid a 3 1-2 per cent dividend.

Strickland Mills, Valdosta, Ga., paid a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

There are many other mills that have paid July dividends that have not been reported and there are many whose dividend period does not fall in July, but the above list makes a respectable showing and indicates prosperity.



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## PERSONAL NEWS

Grady Smith is now fixing looms at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. H. Goings has resigned as superintendent of the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Oscar Cheshire has been promoted to section man in picker room of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Quick has resigned his position as overseer carding at the Marlboro Mills No. 1, McColl, S. C.

J. H. McEntire has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

A. M. Carter has resigned as chief engineer with the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. R. Walden has accepted the position of chief engineer at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. H. Gray, of Warrenville, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at Warrenville, S. C.

W. R. Cook, of Bath, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

B. M. Isom is now secretary of the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

N. G. Frederick has resigned as loom fixer at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. W. Hughes, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Cooleemee, N. C.

A. C. Allgood, of Henderson, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of Marlboro Mills No. 1, 2 and 3, McColl, S. C.

J. E. Shaw has resigned as carder and spinner at Clinton (S. C.) Mill No. 1 to become overseer of spinning at Enoree, S. C.

W. G. Freeman, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted position as loom fixer at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

C. H. Johnson has been transferred from second hand in warping to second hand in spinning at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

G. H. Lokey has resigned as superintendent of the Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co. and will retire from the mill business.

Chas. R. Lockman, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. M. Smith has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Cohannet Mills, Fingerville, S. C.

D. Gilfillian, of the Howard & Bullough Machine Company is spending his vacation in Maine.

R. G. Smith has resigned as second hand in No. 4 weave room at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Lloyd Dunn has accepted a position as loom fixer at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Loven, of Stanley, N. C., has accepted a position with the Barnhardt Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, N. C.

J. G. Greenlee has resigned as carder and spinner at the waste mill of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. L. White has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

C. W. Pettit, overseer of spinning at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., is spending his vacation on his farm near Greer, S. C.

Wm. G. Gregory, master mechanic at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C., is spending his vacation at Greenwood, S. C.

W. S. Chadwick has resigned his position at Hartsville, S. C., to become overseer of No. 2 weave room at the Barker Cotton Mills, Mobile.

J. W. Webb, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. L. Newnan, who recently resigned as carder and spinner at the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C., on account of ill health, died June 24th.

W. T. Alexander has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Moore Mills, Valmead, N. C., and is now overhauling at Kannapolis.

J. Allen has accepted the position of overseer of night spinning at the Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

L. M. Hefner has resigned as loom fixer at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Brookford Mills of the same place.

W. F. Cleveland, second hand in weaving at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., is spending this week visiting relatives in Oconee county, S. C.

C. C. Stevenson of Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position at Hickory, N. C.

— Bryant, of Salisbury, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of No. 3 spinning at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

W. N. Darby has been promoted from carder and spinner to superintendent of the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. A. Armstrong has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Caswell Mills to become overseer of spinning at the Moore Mills, Valmead, N. C.

D. F. Poole, overseer of weaving at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., is spending his vacation on an automobile trip to Hendersonville and Asheville, N. C.

N. W. Abbott has resigned as section hand in No. 1 spinning at the Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City and will return to his former occupation of barber at Gadsden, Ala.

L. A. McKay has resigned as second hand in weave room No. 2 of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position with the Meritas Mills of the same place.

L. N. Peyton has resigned his position at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills No. 2, to become second hand at the Poe Mfg. Co. No. 4, Greenville, S. C.

J. P. Huffman has resigned as loom fixer at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Brookford Mills of the same place.

W. N. Wilson has resigned his position with the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co. to become overseer of both day and night carding at the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss.

R. Morrison recently resigned as general superintendent of the Ida, Richmond and Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., and his duties are being performed by Edwin Morgan, Jr.

W. R. Ennis, Jr., formerly traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

Dan McLemore has decided to remain as overseer of spinning at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., and will not go to the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4 as recently mentioned.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

## Superintendents and Overseers

### Vass Cotton Mill.

#### Vass, N. C.

E. L. Lassiter.....Supt.  
F. L. Craven....Carder and Spinner  
W. H. Richardson....Night C. & S.

### Wallace Mill.

#### Jonesville, S. C.

G. H. Fairbanks.....Supt.  
N. J. James....Carder and Spinner  
J. E. Myers.....Weaver  
W. W. Gregory.....Cloth Room  
I. A. Kirkpatrick....Master Mechanic

### Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co.

#### Fayetteville, N. C.

G. R. White.....Supt.  
D. M. Burk.....Carder  
J. C. Gay.....Twisting  
T. B. Parker.....Knitting  
R. R. Brafford....Master Mechanic

### Capitola Mfg. Co.

#### Marshall, N. C.

B. W. Bingham.....Supt.  
W. C. Eason.....Carder  
G. A. Lay.....Spinner  
J. A. Nix.....Night Carder  
P. A. Allison....Master Mechanic

### Richmond Spinning Mill.

#### Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. E. Smith.....Supt.  
W. B. Merritt.....Carder  
D. B. Hatch.....Mule Spinner  
C. N. Pursley.....Ring Spinner  
Clarence Williams....Master Mech.

### Pomona Mill.

#### Greensboro, N. C.

C. N. Harper.....Supt.  
W. L. Phillips....Carder and Spinner  
J. E. Jones.....Weaver  
L. E. White.....Cloth Room  
N. E. Wright....Master Mechanic

### Newberry Cotton Mills.

#### Newberry, S. C.

J. M. Davis.....Supt.  
M. B. Clisby.....Carder  
J. Y. Jones.....Spinner  
W. H. Hardeman....Weaver



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Louisville, Ky.**—Puritan Cordage Mills will increase capacity 25 per cent by installing additional braiding machines.

**Bladenboro, N. C.**—The Bladenboro Cotton Mills have purchased a 25-k.v.a. Terry turbo-alternator.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The American Spinning Company has purchased a lot near the Paris Mountain road from W. G. Sirrine.

**New Orleans, La.**—Kahn Cotton pickery will rebuild plant lately burned at loss of \$25,000.

**Culpepper, Va.**—The Culpepper Silk Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Jas. Rigsby, Jr., Chas. Forbes and L. F. Smith.

**Macon, Ga.**—W. H. Frickling, of Rome, Ga., recently reported as planning to establish a silk plant here, says that he is not ready to announce his plans.

**Hickory, N. C.**—A new road is to be built from Ivey Cotton Mills to Brookford. This road starts at E. A. Smith's place, and connects the public road to Brookford Mill.

**Fayetteville, N. C.**—The Lakeview Mfg. Co. has been sold to A. R. McEachern and associates of St. Pauls, N. C., and will be put in operation at an early date. The mill has 5,000 spindles which have been operated on carpet yarns.

**Darlington, S. C.**—Work will be immediately begun in replacing the old dobby looms of the Darlington Manufacturing Company, with new twenty-eight will be put in at once and later more will be installed in a section of the spinning room.

**South Pittsburg, Tenn.**—It is reported that R. C. Aycock, manager of the Aycock Hosiery Mills, is considering plans for the erection of another hosiery mill next spring. It is said that the Aycock Co. will soon build an addition to their present dyeing and finishing department.

**Coolceme, N. C.**—The Maynard Crutchfield Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C., are doing some plumbing work for the Erwin Cotton Mill Co. The ice house built by the Erwin Cotton Mill Co. is completed and is now being filled with ice.

**Culpepper, Va.**—The Culpepper Silk Mills have been incorporated with a minimum capital stock of \$25,000 and a maximum capital stock of \$50,000. This company has also organized and its officers are as follows: President, James Rigsby, Jr., of Patterson, N. J.; vice president, Charles Forbes, of Culpepper; secretary, L. F. Smith, also of Culpepper.

**Cumberland, N. C.**—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city are negotiating for the establishment of a large knitting mill at this place.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Louisville Woolen Mills have completed the installation of all of the broad looms which they recently purchased and are now using no narrow loom equipment whatever.

**Yorkville, S. C.**—The Neely Cotton Mill management suspended work for a few days during the past week in order to clean up and do some repair work.

**Calhoun, Ga.**—The Echota Mills have decided to double the capacity of the plant and have placed an order for the additional 5,000 spindles with Rogers W. Davis, Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the various textile plants was held July 17th and all were found in good condition. The Efrd and Lillian Mills declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and the Wiscasset 4 per cent. Approximately \$37,000 were paid out to the stockholders.

**Covington, Ky.**—The New Process Hemp Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated for purposes indicated by its title and will soon make some announcement relative to the plant. This company is capitalized at \$250,000 and its incorporators were Messrs. Geo. W. Schofield, H. J. Young and W. W. Rowland.

**Piqua, Ohio.**—The Orr Felt & Blanket Company, whose 2,000-spindle worsted mill at Piqua, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, is to build a 5,000-spindle mill in its place, and Mr. L. O. Koester, the secretary of the company, and A. W. Scott, the superintendent of the worsted department, have been in the eastern markets looking up machinery.

**Marion, N. C.**—The work of enlarging the plant of the Marion Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill, has been completed and the new addition, which doubles the production of the mill, will be put in operation in a short time. It was organized by D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, S. C., who is president and treasurer of the company. A. W. Smith and W. S. Glenn, of that place, are members of the board of directors. Though this plant was only erected a short time ago, still it has been paying a good dividend.

**Savannah, Ga.**—The Floyd Bagging Mill has been organized with T. B. Floyd, president; T. B. Floyd, Jr., vice-president; M. H. Floyd, secretary-treasurer; has site of 9.97

acres; will establish plant for manufacturing jute bagging for cotton; contracted for machinery; weekly output, 150 bales bagging.

**Monbo, N. C.**—The cotton warehouse at the Monbo Mills was struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon and together with its contents was burned. Just how much cotton was stored in the building has not been learned.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Hoover & Allison Company, of Xenia, Ohio, will, it is reported, establish a \$250,000 factory for manufacturing binder twine and hard ropes; lately increased capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The following mills have contracted for space at the National Conservation Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., and will make exhibits:

Dunbar Mills.  
Union Bleaching & Finishing Co.  
Parker Cotton Mills Co.  
Osceola Commission Co.  
Easley Mills.  
Camperdown Mills.  
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.  
The Carolina Mills.  
Brandon Mills.  
Pelzer Mfg. Co.

**San Bernardino, Cal.**—It is reported that plans are being drawn up for the construction of a large cotton mill just south of San Bernardino, for which a site, 350 by 1,320 feet, has already been secured. This plant, it is said, will employ an initial force of operatives numbering 2,500, will be equipped with 90,000 spindles and will comprise five buildings—a main building, 118 by 525 feet; bleaching plant, 75 by 280 feet; dyeing plant, 75 by 268 feet; bleaching department, 115 by 260 feet, and an office building, 90 by 40 feet.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Louisville Cotton Mills Co. is having an addition to its power generating equipment installed in the form of a Hamilton-Corliss engine, with condenser, which will increase the capacity of the power plant from 600 h.p. to 1,300 h.p. The company expected the engine to be installed in April, but delays due to the flood, which tied up the plant of the manufacturer at Hamilton, O., resulted in the work being postponed. The improvement will increase the efficiency of the mill considerably, as the present equipment had been a heavy load.

**Speigner, Ala.**—The Alabama Cotton Mills, at Speigner, are now operating their new electrical drive and accompanying machinery in a hydro-electric development, about \$125,000 having been invested for the installations. This plant is owned by the State of Alabama and is

operated by convict labor. The new power plant includes modern turbines, generators, exciters, transformers, etc. The power house is of concrete block construction and the dam proper is of reinforced concrete. The electrical machinery includes 50-kilowatt motor generator set, 55-kilowatt generator, 20-kilowatt generator, 350-kilowatt generator, 2 motors in spinning room, 2 motors in weave room, 1 motor each in cloth, slasher and machine room.

**Statesville, N. C.**—The plant of the Steele Hosiery Mill was almost completely destroyed by fire July 28th. The plant, which was owned by H. O. Steele, was valued at \$21,000, and insured for \$13,000. The building a frame structure, was owned by J. C. Steele & Sons, who carried only \$500 insurance. About 60 people were employed in the plant, 50 of these being girls. The mill shut down Saturday to give their employees their annual week's vacation and there was no one in the building when the fire started. The origin is unknown. The flames had made much headway before being discovered.

### G. G. Slaughter, Purchasing Agent

G. G. Slaughter, of Greenville, S. C., has recently added several mills to the list for which he does the buying and is now purchasing agent for twenty-five mills which are as follows:

Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.  
Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.  
Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.  
Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C.  
Dunbar Mills, Greenville, S. C.  
Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.  
Easley Cotton Mills, Liberty, S. C.  
Fountain Inn Mfg. Co., Fountain Inn, S. C.  
Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.  
Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.  
The Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.  
Issaquena Mill, Central, S. C.  
Katrine Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.  
Monarch Cotton Mills, Union, S. C.  
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C.  
Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee, S. C.  
Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.  
Riverside Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C.  
Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.  
Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.

### Big Blanket Selling Agency

The Farish Stafford Co., which has just been appointed the sole selling agent of the Manetta Mills of Land, S. C., manufacturer of cotton blankets, is now the leading commission house for the sale of cotton blankets on the N. Y. market. The Manetta Mill which they have just acquired was formerly sold



through West Baker & Co., and has 228 broad and 64 narrow looms. The company is also selling at the present time the product of the Rhode Island Co., of Spray, N. C., and the German-American Co., Draper, N. C. Both of these mills make blankets, and are the largest producers of this class of goods in the South. The Farish Stafford Co. already does a business amounting to about \$1,000,000 a year on tickings. The blanket department is in charge of Frank Bell, who for some time past, has merchandised successfully the product of the German-American Co. and the Rhode Island Co.—Daily Trade Record.

#### Make Cotton Cloths.

A. F. Calvert, president of the Drayton Mills of Spartanburg, has for some time been experimenting with a view to producing cotton goods suitable for men's summer wear, and thinks he has succeeded. He has sent a bolt of the goods to Representative J. T. Johnson, with the request that six and a half yards, enough to make a two-piece suit, be given to Senators Tillman and Smith of South Carolina and Representatives Johnson, Aiken, Underwood, Sisson, Heflin and Covington. The cloth resembles Bedford cord in texture. It is made from long staple cotton, is of a beautiful cream color and Mr. Calvert says it will not shrink or fade. The recipients of the goods are said to be very proud of them and say they will have their suits made at once and will be wearing them before the summer is over. The cloth gives promise of making up into handsome as well as comfortable suits.

#### A New Scheme.

J. F. Kennedy discovered a "get-rich-quick Wallingford" scheme on a reduced scale, but ran against the snares of the law.

Some time ago Kennedy appeared in the Highland Park Mills, of Charlotte, N. C., and represented that he had four or five good hands whom he could secure for the mills provided that he was supplied with sufficient funds to move them to Charlotte. J. A. Sawyer, overseer of carding of the mills, thereupon advanced him the sum of \$31.50. Kennedy departed and was seen no more until demands were made of him to make good his contract or stand the consequences of the law. He answered the demand by setting forth the fact that he could not supply the hands as promised unless additional funds were forthcoming.

He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by J. A. Sawyer and in the hearing of the case Recorder Jones found probable cause and consequently fixed the bond for appear-



### Humidifyingly Speaking

*Turbo-fied—Satis-fied*

Because the

### TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

#### AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

ance at the next term of superior court at \$100.

#### \$500 Damages For Loss of Foot.

In the court of common pleas at Laurens, S. C., Larry H. Cunningham, a resident of the Laurens Mill village, was given a verdict for \$500 against the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railway Company for the partial loss of a foot sustained about a year ago, when the plaintiff undertook to get off the evening train from Columbia a signal crossing near the city. Cunningham claimed he was preparing to alight from the moving train, when it suddenly started at full speed and he was thrown off, a wheel passing over his foot.

#### Cotton Mills Win Victory in Rates.

Washington, D. C.—To thirty-one manufacturing establishments principally cotton mills, in the vicinity of Spartanburg, S. C., was granted by the interstate commerce commission reparation aggregating several thousands of dollars from the Southern Railway. It was held by the commission that charges on coal from the Coal Creek region of Eastern Tennessee to the mills had been unreasonable.

#### A Mere Piker.

The famous aviator who had fallen 500 feet from his aeroplane, had been fitted out with a halo and a robe and was roaming around the golden streets bragging about his achievements. At length he was accosted by a venerable sage, who said:

"And who are you?"

"I am Birdman, the great aviator," was the reply. "I hold the records for speed and altitude in flying."

"Go get a reputation, young man," said the sage. "My name is Elijah." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### The North Carolina COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS ARTS

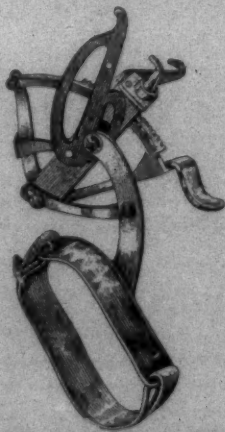
##### The State's Industrial College.

Equips men for successful lives in Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Dairying, Poultry Work, Veterinary Medicine; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Cotton Manufacturing. Four year courses. Two, and One year courses. 53 teachers; 669 students, 23 buildings; Modern Equipment. County Superintendents hold entrance examinations at all county seats July 10. Write for complete Catalogue to

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—During the past week buyers of cotton goods have continued to operate quietly, but steadily, covering their needs through the latter part of the fall season. Out-of-town jobbers are not placing any large orders for forward deliveries, but according to statements made by prominent selling agents, they are covering their most important needs. A good many of the Western buyers are operating with more freedom than those from other sections of the country, and appear to be worrying little over the tariff question. On goods for next spring they are a little more careful, but if the tariff changes do not go into effect before the first of the year, have not much fear of an upset on domestic lines.

The gray goods market during last week was easier, with moderate demands. Converters have been in the market bidding for goods at prices from 1-16 cent to 1-8 cent under the market. Some sales have been put through at concessions. Mills, however, are still inclined to hold out for their prices, as they have business booked ahead for some weeks to come on staple goods.

Novelty cotton goods have occupied considerable of the attention of buyers, as well as selling agents and commission houses. On crepes and ratines jobbers feel that they must place orders for next spring, if they expect to get goods, while at the same time they appear to be more or less afraid of the future. The question of how long the vogue for ratines and crepes will last, is what is causing both buyer and seller uneasiness. Jobbers do not want to stock up on these goods with a possibility of there being a sudden decline in their popularity.

Some of the gingham mills are offering ratine and sponge fabrics which are claimed to be superior cloths than many of the converted fabrics selling at a higher price. These cloths can be offered to the retail trade to sell at popular prices. The fact that there has been fear of foreign competition may be responsible for the excellent values in novelty cottons that are now being offered through the trade by the various converters.

In the fall River print cloth market trading has continued quiet, although prices remain steady and unchanged. Sales amounted to about 100,000 pieces, largely spots and nearby deliveries. There has been practically no demand for narrow styles.

Buyers and manufacturers both continue to show themselves indifferent about trading.

With the production of the looms fairly well sold up for the remainder of the month, the manufacturers were not eager enough to sell and offer as an inducement the possibilities of concessions in prices. They feel now that the prices are already too low to allow for a fair margin of profit and what concessions

have been offered are allowed only on good sized contracts.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are given as follows:

Pri cloths, 28-in std	3 3-4	—
28 1-2-in, std	3 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s	7	to 7 1-4
Gray goods, 39-in., 69		
x72	5 1-2	to 5 9-16
38 1-2-in, std	5	to 5 1-16
Brown drills, std	8	—
Sheetings, southern std	7 3-4	to 8
3-yard	7 1-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s	6	to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
inch duck	16 1-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 1-4	—
Std fancy print	5 1-2	—
Std gingham	6 3-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2	to 4 3-4

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

July 25, 1913	4,426,351
Previous week	4,582,387
This date last year	4,741,244

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, July 25.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, July 25, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1913.
Port receipts	18,223
Overland to mills and Canada	5,089
Southern mill takings (estimated)	15,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	15,562

Brought into sight for the week 22,750

#### TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	9,767,689
Overland to mills and Canada	980,895
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,720,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	59,358

Brought into sight thus far for the season 13,527,942  
4,376 bales deducted from receipts for season.

### Rational to the Last.

A frightfully henpecked Missouri man was summoned to the bedside of his dying spouse. For forty years she had made his life a burden.

"I think I am dying David," she said, "and before I leave you I want to know if I shall see you in a better land."

"I think not, Nancy," he replied, "not if I see you first."—Ex.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK

## IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week was considered to have been a fair one in the cotton yarn market and some dealers reported increased business. There was a good demand for knitting yarns, and there was a little improvement in the demand for weaving yarns for late deliveries. There was no increase in the receipts of yarns from the South.

During the week, manufacturers of carded yarn hosiery were good buyers of yarns for both prompt and future deliveries. Sales of 30,000 to 75,000 pounds for September and later deliveries were made on the basis of 20 cents for 10s.

The supply of combed yarns seems to be in excess of the demand, for, notwithstanding the demand, spinners do not seem able to force any material advance in prices, but they are getting the higher prices only for small quantities for spot or quick deliveries. Eastern spinners of single combed peeler, both frame and mule spun, are out after business, and are getting it.

In weaving yarns there was some buying for future deliveries, but it was not general, but confined to spots and did not include all numbers. The finer numbers, 30-2 and above are not ready sellers and dealers complain about 30-2 warps a being hard to move. The best seller for future delivery was 20-2, and sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds were made but prices were rather irregular. Contracts for 20-2 warps were placed with spinners at 22 22 1-4, 2 21-2 and 22 3-4 cents, and 20-2 skeins at 22 cents 30-2 warps for late deliveries, 24 cents; 40-2 warps, 29 cents; 14-1 warps, 20 1-2 cents; 20-1 warps, 21 cents, and 16-2 skeins white stock, 20 1-2 cents.

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 —19 1-2
12s	19 1-2-20
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	20 1-2-21
26s	23 —
30s	24 —

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —
14s	20 —21
16s	20 —21
20s	22 —22 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 —24 1-2
40s	28 1-2-29
50s	38 —
60s	49 —50

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4 slack	19 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	17 1-2—
9-4 hard twist	19 1-2-20

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	20 —20 1-2
14s	20 1-2—
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	21 —
24s	23 —23 1-2
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 —24 1-2
40s	28 1-2-29

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —20 1-2
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 1-2—
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	23 1-2—
24s	23 1-2—
26s	23 1-2-24
30s	24 1-2—
40s	28 1-2-30
50s	38 —38 1-2

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19 —19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20 1-2
12s	20 —21
14s	20 1-2-22
16s	21 —22 1-2
18s	21 1-2-23
20s	22 1-2-23
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 —24 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26 1-2

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2—
22s	25 —
24s	25 1-2—
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	27 1-2—
36s	30 —30 1-2
40s	31 —31 1-2
50s	40 —
60s	49 —50

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —
24s	29 —
30s	33 —
40s	37 —38
50s	42 —44
60s	52 —54

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 1-2—
24s	29 1-2-30
30s	32 —33
40s	38 —38 1-2
50s	42 —
60s	51 —54
70s	60 —62
80s	70 —71

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

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Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

## South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com.	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	50	
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	96	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf.		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., Preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart	40	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		141
Arlington		141
Avon		100
Brown, pfd		100
Cannon	151	
Cabarrus	150	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85	
Chronicle	160	
Cliffside	190	195
Efrd, N. C.	115	121
Erwin, com	150	
Erwin, pfd	103	
Gibson	107 1/2	105
Gray Mf. Co.	117	120
Highland Park	191 1/2	200
Highland Park, pfd.	102	
Imperial	133	1-3
Kesler	165	
Loray Mills, pfd.	95	
Loray, com	10	
Lowell	181	
Majestic	150	
Patterson	125	
Washington Mills	10	
Washington Mills, pfd.	100	
Wiscasset	135	150
Olympia Mls, S. C., pfd		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pfd.	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills		92 1/2
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common.	100	
Oconee Mills, pfd.	100 & in.	
Pacole Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Pacole Mfg. Co., pfd.	100 & in.	
Parker Mills, pfd	40	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.	38	60
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		



## Personal Items

E. A. Bagwell of Greenwood, has accepted a position at Ware Shoals, S. C.

S. E. Harrison of Clemson College, S. C., has accepted a position at Fountain Inn, S. C.

J. C. Nunnally of Cowpens, S. C., has accepted a position at Huntsville, Ala.

J. F. Buffington of Jefferson, Ga., has accepted a position with the Sibley Mills, Augusta, Ga.

W. C. Eason is now overseer of carding at the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C.

G. O. Coble has resigned as secretary of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

Anderson Carpenter has resigned his position with the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., and gone to Crouse, N. C.

Robt. S. Steele has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Union Mills, La-Fayette, Ga.

W. P. Holt has resigned as superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted an office position with that company.

C. S. Smart has resigned as superintendent of the Erwin Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C., to become superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. H. Cleghorn, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position at the Lincoln Cotton Mills, Evansville, Ind.

H. D. Townsend, formerly overseer of carding at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., will fill a similar position with the new Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C. The overseer of spinning for the mill has also been employed.

### A Cutting Scrape.

Two white men, J. W. Campbell and Eastman Smith engaged in a carving match July 23rd at Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C. Campbell got the worst of it, having one of his ears almost cut off, and receiving a long gash on his face in addition.

### Leaps to Death in Mill Stream.

With the strings of a gingham apron tide around her neck and a seven-pound rock secured in the body of her apron, Mrs. Mary Robertson leaped to her death from the bank to 15 feet of water in the mill race at the Manetta Mill, Lando, S. C. After much diving the body was recovered 35 feet down stream. The cause of the suicide is not known except that she was in a nervous condition.

### Mill Girls Fight.

Miss Leitha Squires, age thirteen, and Mrs. Lula Gentry, white, employes of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mill, were tried last week on the charge of engaging in an affray in which a deadly weapon was used. The fight occurred at the Durham Hosiery Mill near the noon hour, and Mrs. Gentry was cut to such an extent that a doctor's aid was required. He took two or three stitches in her arm where the young girl used the knife.

The knife fight seemingly grew out of the fact that the older woman used some very harsh and uncomplimentary language toward the younger girl which she resented.

### Charged With Perjury.

The second case on record in South Carolina of alleged perjury in the matrimonial license affairs came to light when J. M. Vinson, of the Wylie Cotton Mills, swore out a warrant for the arrest of C. H. Snipes of the foregoing mill charging him with perjury in regard to stating that his 14-year-old daughter was 18. Snipes was granted bail. It is thought the case will fall through, because the girl stated to Judge J. J. McLure that she told Snipes that she was 18. Snipes went to Winnsboro to secure the license.

### Caught a Live Wire.

Ben Poteat, a small boy, met with quite a serious accident at his home near the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

With another friend he had climbed a cherry tree in the yard in search of cherries. The tree stands near the streets and the city electric wires running to the Cleghorn Mills passes through its branches. The Poteat boy being unaware of any danger, reached out and caught one of the wires when he found he couldn't turn it loose. The other boy immediately took in the situation and jerked Ben free of his hold when he fell to the ground breaking his hip. Both boys were right badly burned by the strong current.

### Acquitted of Murder of Cloth Room Overseer.

In March of the present year Richard Rheigley shot to death F. A. Wright, overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mills, at Great Falls, S. C., and he was tried and acquitted at Chester, S. C., recently on the grounds of insanity. The defense set up in the case was that of insanity, it being established that Rheigley had been suffering for some months with a bad case of pellagra. Wright was also shown to have interfered for some time with the happiness of Rheigley's home, so the plea of the unwritten law and of insanity were strongly

urged before the jury. Rheigley's health is now badly broken and he was a pitiful looking man as he sat in the crowded Chester court room. The form of the verdict means that Rheigley will have to be confined in the State hospital for the insane.

### Lindale Band to Take Long Hike.

The members of the Lindale (Ga.) concert band, which is composed of employees of the Massachusetts Mill, are contemplating hiking the "short distance from Lindale to San Francisco, California, to attend the Panama-American Exposition, and several members have voted and announced their determination to go in this manner, in case the organization as a whole elects to go."

The plan has found favor among the members and they say that they will, in all probability, leave Lindale in January. It is expected that concerts given en route will defray the expenses of the trip.

### Mack Sherard's Band.

The First Regiment band of Williamston, S. C., is known as one of the best in the United States volunteer service. It was organized at Iva by Mr. W. Mack Sherard and when he moved to Easley he kept up the organization there and now at Williamston, where he is superintendent of the mill the band is at the very height of its service.

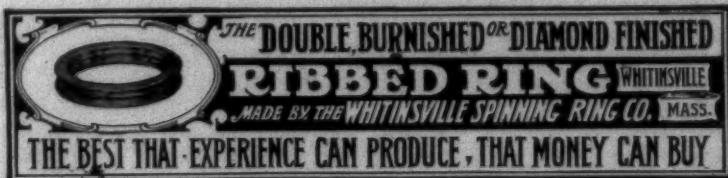
The First Regiment band has been giving summer concerts at Chautauqua park in Williamston and the people all over the state are praising this organization.

Samuel B. Pruitt, principal musician; Jesse T. Crawford, drum major; Jack S. Pruitt, sergeant; Clifford R. Roberts, sergeant; Columbus H. Harris, sergeant; William W. Lacy, sergeant; corporals, Thos. M. Andrews, Charles L. Koon, Albert K. Patterson, George Parker, Chas. L. Gossett, Marvin M. Smith, Robert W. Hembree, James D. Spannon. Privates: Henry H. Adams, David H. Caldwell, Gustavus N. Foster, Gustle B. Wilhite, Willie Roberts, Benjamin Harris, William B. Brandt, Reuben J. Brandt, Paul Parker, Kirby A. Ross, Benjamin F. Underwood, Paul Gruce. Cook: O. K. Roberts.—Anderson Daily Mail.

### H. L. Newman Dead.

On last Monday night, the life of Mr. H. Lee Newman, a prominent and widely known mill man, came to an end. Mr. Newman was one of the popular employees of the Elia Manufacturing Company, having been there since the erection of the mill. He had been confined to his room only about two weeks before his death.

He was an active church worker, being one of the deacons of the Second Baptist church, South Carolina was his native State, his mother now living in Greenville. Mr. Newman was about forty-four years of age, and leaves a mother, brothers and sisters, a wife and five children, three boys and two girls, to mourn his loss.—Cleveland Star.



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## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

### Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,  
Rocky Mount Mills,  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 28. References furnished if desired. Address No. 402.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 403.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 404.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can assure best results as to production, quality, cost, etc. Address No. 405.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day

Now employed as overseer of carding but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 406.

WANT position of superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 408.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled one position as carder and spinner five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 409.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods in N. C. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 410.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.

AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience. Several years in weaving, spinning and wide experience in dressing and slashing. Good manager of help and up-to-date on watching cost. Sober and good references. Address No. 414.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room in Ga., N. C. or S. C. Now employed as superintendent and have had long experience as overseer of weaving. Good references. Address No. 415.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 416.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed by good mill but would change for larger mill. Experienced on colored as well as

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gray goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 417.

WANT position as overseer cloth room in large mill by married man of experienced and ability. Am at present employed as overseer cloth room in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Can give references. Good reasons for desiring a change. Can change in two weeks. Address No. 418.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 16 years in card room, 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 33. Good references. Address No. 419.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 420.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in first class mills and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 422.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience, both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish reference from previous employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 423.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or as overseer of weaving. Experienced in both rooms with special reference to colored and fancy goods. Now employed. Address No. 424.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience in carding. Married. Sober. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 425.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Also experienced in overhauling. Address No. 426.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience. 6 years as overseer on carded and combed yarns, also hosiery and warp yarns. Married. Age 31. Strictly sober. Now employed. Can

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change on short notice. Address No. 427.

WANT position as carder. 24 years in card room. Now overseer. Age 38. Good manager of help. Married. Strictly sober. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 428.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience in good mills on both coarse and fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 429.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both small and large mills and can furnish fine references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 430.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Of good character and temperate. Experienced on plain and check work. Have held present position two years. Can furnish references. Address No. 431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and superintendent and can furnish splendid references. Have special reputation as expert carder. Address No. 432.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but wish larger job. Have always made good and can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 433.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent in a small mill. 18 years experience. Age 37. Sober. Married. Can furnish good references. Employed but can come on short notice. Address No. 434.

(Continued on next page)



(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 435.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience in both position on from 4's to 40's. Also have family of mill help. Strictly sober. Good references. Address 436.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 4 years experience in card room. 13 years experience as overseer of spinning. Good reason for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 437.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 32. Have been in mill since a boy. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Sober. Industrious. Good references. Address No. 438.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced on 4's to 60's both combed and carded. Also hosiery yarns. Now employed in mill of 18,000 spindles and can give present employers as reference. Address No. 439.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on Draper looms. 8 years experience in fixing on plain and fancy weaves. Best of references from present and past employers. Held present position 2 years. No. 440.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in small mill but desire larger mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 441.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but want larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 442.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning 10 years as carder and spinner. Sober. Reliable. Now employed but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 443.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both. Married. Sober. Reliable. Have had good experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 444.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 445.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. 7 years experience as overseer on 10's to 50's. 29 years old. Good habits. Good

references. Can handle any size room. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 446.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reasons. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 447.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish a better place. Have had seven years' experience as overseer of carding and can furnish best of references. Address No. 448.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Fully competent and can come well recommended by past employers. 40 years old. Married. Temperate habits. Experience extends over a period of 20 years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 449.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 450.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept traveling position for mill supplies. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer to change. Long experience and first-class references. Address No. 451.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Held last position as overseer of carding 7 years and can give that mill as reference. Can get results. Address No. 452.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both at not less than \$3.50 or \$4.00 per day. Can furnish references from previous employers. Address No. 453.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck drills, chambrays, dobby weaves etc. First class references. Now employed. Address No. 454.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 455.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 456.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had long experience and especially qualified on white and colored ho-

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WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thoroughly practical. Good references. Address No. 464.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25. Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overser of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

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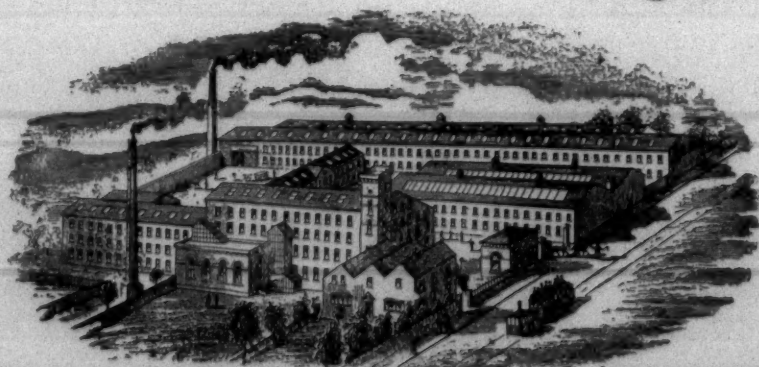
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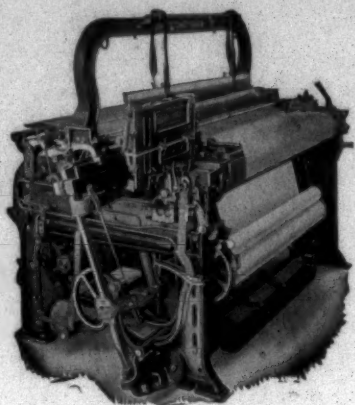
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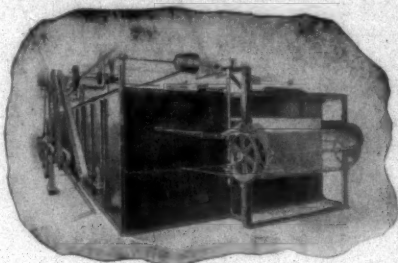
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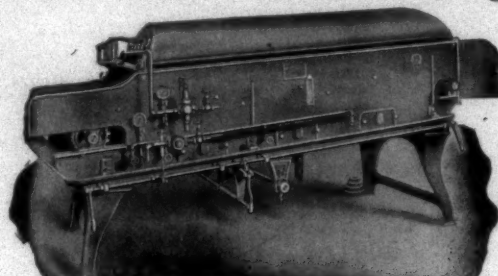
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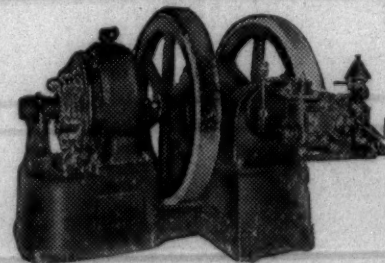
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